

**Scientific Name:** *Allium anceps* Kellogg

**Symbol:** ALAN

**Common Name:** Two-headed onion

**Family (Common Name):** Liliaceae (Lily Family)

**Status:** Idaho BLM Sensitive Type 3

**Flowering Period:** (early April) May through June (July)

**Habitat:** heavy barren soils of volcanic origin in or around seasonally wet playas, swales, and other low places, or thin, rocky soil in the sagebrush zone; sites are usually flat to gently sloping, and sparsely vegetated; 1500-1600 m elevations

**Associates:** *Artemisia arbuscula*, *Eriogonum microthecum*, *Astragalus calycosus*

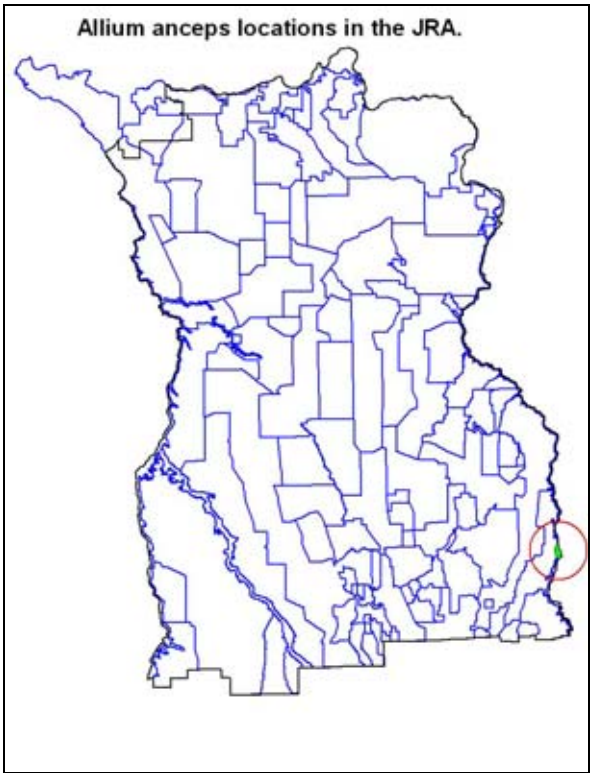
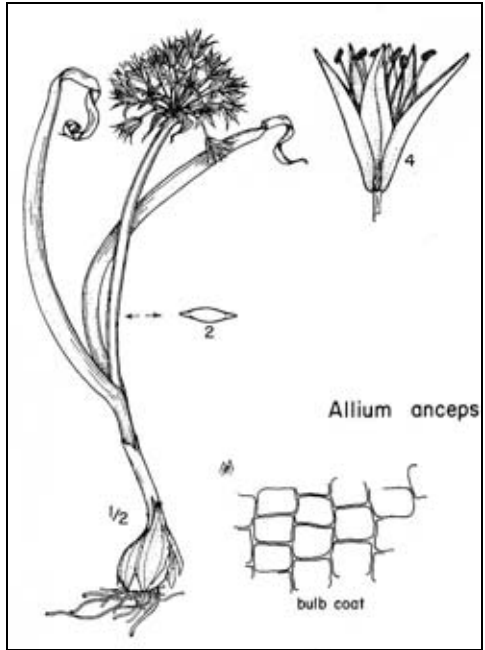
**Distribution:** may occur in se JRA; most known Idaho populations are in Twin Falls County, one occurrence is also known from Jerome County north of the Snake River, populations in Owyhee and Cassia counties should also be expected; widespread in Nevada, extending into se Oregon, ne California, and southern Idaho

**Key Characteristics:** flattened stems; pair of relatively narrow, more-or-less sickle-shaped leaves; slender, lance-linear shaped tepals mostly more than 4 times as long as wide; and stamens equaling or shorter than the tepals; perennial forbs with broadly egg-shaped underground bulbs having a thick, yellowish, cellular-patterned coat; bulbs give rise to a flattened, minutely scabrous-margined stem about 10-15 cm tall, each with a pair of sickle-shaped, scabrous-margined leaves 4-6 mm wide and up to twice as long as the scape, the leaves fall off the plant at maturity; stems are terminated by an umbel containing 15-25 pinkish-colored flowers that have a diffuse green midrib, slender, lance-linear-shaped tepals are 6-10 mm long and attached to the umbel by pedicels roughly three times as long as the tepals

**Flora:** Intermountain Flora Volume 6, page 520

**Threats:** range development projects, livestock trampling, exotic species





**Scientific Name:** *Aspicilia fruticulosa* (Eversm.) Flagey

**Symbol:** ASFR11

**Common Name:** Coral lichen, tumbleweed lichen, rim lichen

**Family (Common Name):** Lecanoaceae (Lecanora Family)

**Status:** Idaho BLM Sensitive Type 5

**Flowering Period:** fertile early-spring.

**Habitat:** areas of high soil pH (calcareous soils) and calcareous badlands of volcanic ash deposits in black sagebrush or badland communities; vagrant lichens often do best in slight depressions where liquid water collects and may keep the lichens hydrated for long periods; usually found among shrubs less than 0.5 m tall; 6290 feet (1917 meters)

**Associates:** in Nevada often in *Artemisia nova* and *Sphaeromeria argentea* habitats

**Distribution:** Elko (?), Humboldt, and Washoe (?) counties, Nevada; also in CO, ID, MT, OR, UT, WY, Asia, and Africa. Potential habitat throughout Columbia Plateau Ecoregion where grazing is light

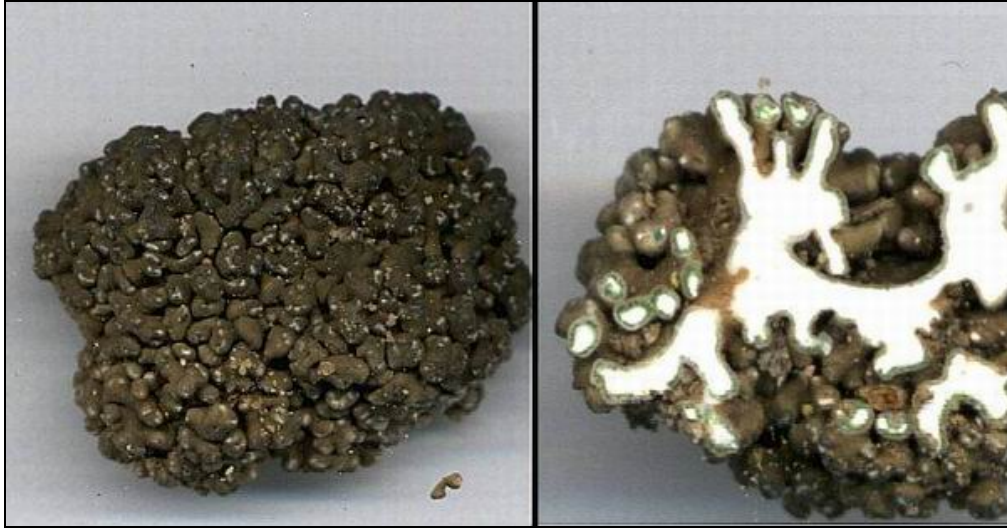
**Key Characteristics:** fruticose soil lichen; olive, brown, or greenish; branching very compact, dichotomous, the branches short, thick, blunt, and tipped with pale spots

**Flora:** Field Key to the Soil Lichens of Central and Eastern Oregon (McCune and Rosentreter 2001)

**Threats:** Very sensitive to livestock trampling and other ground disturbances







*Aspicilia fruticulosa*

**Scientific Name:** *Astragalus newberryi* A. Gray var. *castoreus* M.E. Jones

**Symbol:** ASNEC

**Common Name:** Newberry's milkvetch

**Family (Common Name):** Fabaceae (Pea Family)

**Status:** Idaho BLM Sensitive Type 4

**Flowering Period:** April through May (early July)

**Habitat:** foothills, bluffs, and badlands within sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities of the Great Basin; (1025) 1250-2400 (3020) m elevations

**Associates:** sagebrush

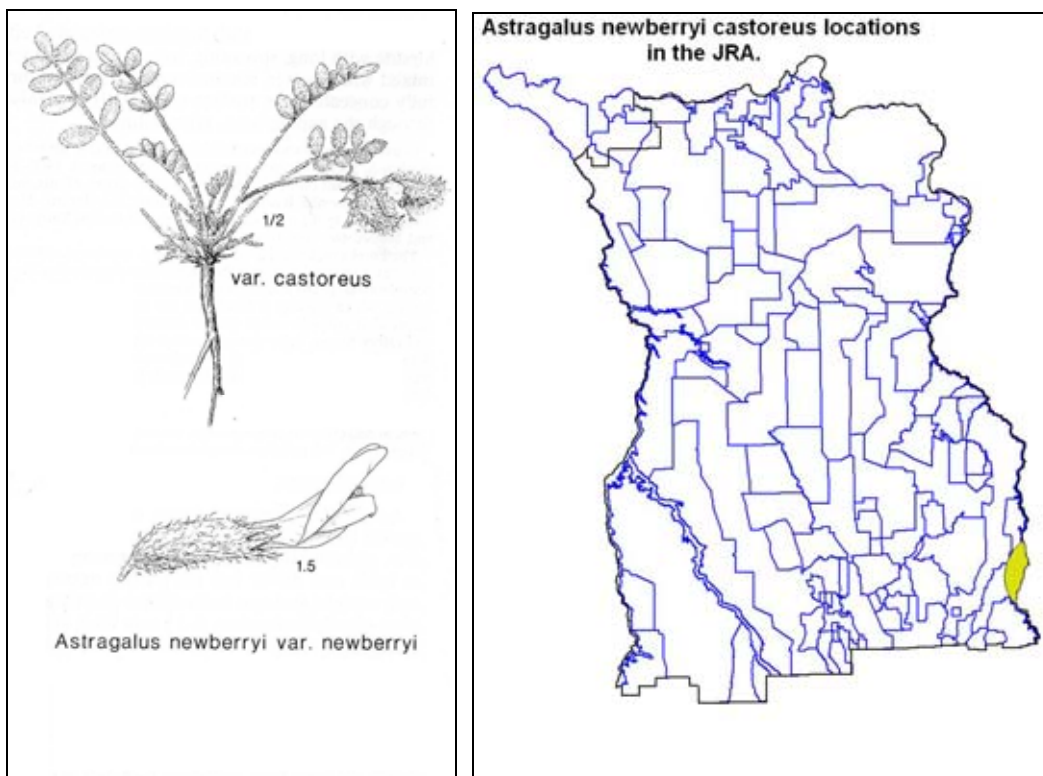
**Distribution:** may occur in the se JRA; Salmon Falls Creek Valley is northern extension of range; reported in Twin Falls County, Idaho

**Key Characteristics:** low, stemless perennial; pinnately compound leaves, each leaflet pubescent; flowers are pink-purple with pale pink or whitish margins; closely resembles wooly-pod milkvetch, Newberry's has a hard turbinate crown thatched with stipules and stiff persistent leaf-stalks, whereas, wooly-pod lacks a turbinate crown

**Flora:** Intermountain Flora Volume 3B, page 129

**Threats:** unknown







**Scientific Name:** *Astragalus purshii* Dougl. Ex Hook. var. *ophiogenes* (Barneby)  
Barneby

**Symbol:** ASPUO

**Common Name:** Snake River milkvetch

**Family (Common Name):** Fabaceae (Pea Family)

**Status:** Idaho BLM Sensitive Type 4

**Flowering Period:** late April through June

**Habitat:** often on barren sites growing in loosely aggregated, frequently moving sand and gravel deposits on bluffs, talus, dunes, and volcanic ash beds; 700-1075 m elevations

**Associates:** *Artemisia tridentata*, *Oryzopsis hymenoides*, *Stipa comata*, *Atriplex canescens*

**Distribution:** known along the north boundary, JRA; Snake River Corridor and surrounding uplands from Gooding and Twin Falls counties to Owyhee County in sw Idaho; Malheur Co., Oregon

**Key Characteristics:** tufted, acaulescent perennial form; flowers pink, racemes mostly 5-11 flowered; calyx less than 9 mm long, strongly incurved, 8-13 mm long, hairy; leaves pinnately compound, leaflets of larger leaves 9-15(17); pods small (8-13 mm long), abruptly and strongly incurved at or above the middle and usually shallowly and obscurely sulcate ventrally, pillose or both pillose and tomentulose

**Flora:** Intermountain Flora Volume 3B, page 135

**Threats:** land exchanges, off highway vehicle use, range development projects, and livestock trailing; impacts from livestock may include direct mortality, due to trampling, or the secondary impact of degradation of habitat



*Astragalus purshii ophiogenes* habitat

